

The Sun

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1887.

Now For the Boodlers!

There are several cases of indicted boodlers still to be tried. In one of them, that of **THEODORE CLARK**, one trial has already been had without a result. There is no reason for any delay in trying all of them under the direction of the present District Attorney.

Mr. MARTINE has been promoted to a higher office, of which he will take possession at New Year's. Mr. FELLOWS, who summed up all the boodle cases in which convictions have been obtained, has also been promoted to a higher post—a promotion unquestionably deserved, and in every respect for the public interest. Let both of these excellent officers apply themselves during the seven weeks that still remain in their old duties to finishing up these cases.

What say you, gentlemen? Will you make arrangements for doing this work now? Don't leave it to be done hereafter. Clear the boodle calendar!

The Truth of It.

A great variety of comments are to be found in the public journals regarding the recent election in this city, and as a specimen of those that are not the most intelligent, let us consider the subjoined paragraph of the *Philadelphia Times*:

"The contest was complicated and embittered by the extraordinary fight in New York city over the office of District Attorney. The Democrats have nominated Mr. LAMBERT, and the Republicans Mr. FELLOWS, and the result is a tie."

Why ought the Democrats to have nominated Mr. LAMBERT NICOLL rather than JOHN R. FELLOWS? Because a brutal, silly, and dangerous attempt was made to force him upon them? Col. FELLOWS was the superior officer and was first entitled to promotion. He had served the Democracy and the public with unstinted devotion for twenty years. His brilliant abilities were everywhere recognized, and when illness came upon him and a substitute had to be looked for in the trial of the *CLEGG* case, they endeavored to obtain counsel of the very highest distinction to replace him. If any man on the staff of District Attorney MARTINE ought to be nominated as his successor, it was JOHN R. FELLOWS, the first Assistant. His nomination did not come from the machine, but from the justice of the Democracy.

The *Times* errs also in saying that it was the general idea that has carried FELLOWS into his new office. The truth is that the struggle to vindicate him, the eager indignation to put down and punish the dastardly attacks that were made upon him, that created the general tide which rose to such glorious heights on Tuesday. It was FELLOWS who saved the State ticket of the Democracy. But for him and for the contest in his defense and in defense of right and truth, the election would have been languid, thousands of Democratic voters would have stayed at home, the President would not have written the letter which warns toward him the Democratic heart, the Republicans would have elected their State ticket, and the situation over which all Democrats are rejoicing would not exist. If the future of the Democracy is brighter now than it was a month ago, it is the struggle in behalf of JOHN R. FELLOWS that has made it so.

Eight Months are Enough.

For the instruction, inspiration, and encouragement of the united Democracy of the United States, let us contrast the result in Ohio with that in New York.

In these two great and important States the Democratic canvasses were conducted upon two totally opposite understandings of the requirements of the situation, and likewise upon two radically different plans.

The Ohio idea was that the battle must be fought upon the lines laid down by Mr. CLEVELAND's political guidance by his late Mr. Murphy friends. The canvases was an affair of free trade, civil service reform, and non-interference by officers with personal endorsement for the Administration from the start. In the contest preliminary to the Cleveland Convention, and on the stump up to election day, Gen. POWELL, the Democratic candidate, represented those theories of political action which had been industriously attributed to Mr. CLEVELAND ever since he was inaugurated as President; and which, as now appears, had been falsely attributed to him. Every Mr. Murphy haled the nomination of Gen. POWELL with joy, read with delight the platform adopted at Cleveland, and vociferously demanded that the issue be recognized as between CLEVELAND Democracy, so called, and the spoilsmen of the party, to wit, the Mr. Murphy phantoms. That was the principle of the Ohio canvass; and this Sun has repeatedly warned the Ohio leaders that they were making a mistake.

In New York the management of the Democratic canvass has been such as to win the valuable disapproval of those who have professed to speak with authority concerning the President's views. Federal officeholders appointed by Mr. CLEVELAND exercised their political rights freely, and they were not rebuked. As soon as the Convention had nominated a ticket, Democrats of every shade of opinion made common cause. The alleged "CLEVELAND Democracy," as distinguished from the other sort of Democracy, was lost sight of in the memorable canvass. No civil service nonsense was talked from the stump. Officeholders worked side by side with their fellow citizens who held no office. Money and encouragement came hither from the departments at Washington and from the White House itself; and at a critical juncture in the campaign President CLEVELAND, with a full understanding of the significance of the act, went to his desk and wrote himself down a Democrat in the sense which for three years his self-appointed spokesmen have been trying to render odious.

What were the results in Ohio and in New York?

The former State was carried by FORAKER two years ago by a plurality of 17,431. On Tuesday last, after Gen. POWELL's vigorous canvass on the lines indicated above, Gov. FORAKER was re-elected by a plurality of about 25,000 votes. The CLEVELAND policy, falsely so called, means defeat, loss of Democratic votes, progressive and permanent destruction to the Democratic cause.

New York gave to Governor HILL a plurality of 11,134 two years ago. The result of a canvass conducted on the plan which we have also indicated above has been to increase the Democratic plurality, on a reduced total vote, to almost double the figures of 1885. The Democratic plan means victory, gains everywhere at the polls, bright skies for the future of the Democracy.

The wisest act in Mr. CLEVELAND's political career was the composition of the letter to Mr. EDWARD COOPER, in which he unreservedly gave his personal adhesion to the Democratic plan of action, and put his Administration squarely in line with the party

that elected him to be a Democratic President. Eight months remain to complete the work, and eight months are enough.

The Needs of Our Sailors.

The suggestions of Commodore SCHLEY for the welfare of the enlisted men of the navy, deserve attention from the Fifth Congress. During the last five years Congress has done much for the reconstruction of the fleet, and nothing whatever for the coastwise force; but, on the other hand, while its legislation has vastly improved the condition of the soldier, it has practically ignored the wants of the sailor. Commodore SCHLEY asks a good deal for the blue jackets, but it will be found, on examination, that every one of his recommendations has a counterpart in existing statutes enacted for the benefit of the enlisted men of the army.

For example, he pleads for a retired list for sailors after thirty years' service. Regular soldiers are already entitled to such retirement, after thirty years with the colors, and during the past twelve months forty-three of them took the benefit of this privilege, with its three-fourths pay and three-fourths subsistence and clothing allowances, forming a comfortable little income for their old age. What makes a like provision especially due to the sailor is that the marine, who may be serving with him on the same ship, is now entitled to it.

Again, it is proposed to give men free home on receiving ship; they may not doubt, during the three months now allowed them for securing the benefits attached to direct enlistment. This is not exactly paralleled in the army, but it bears an analogy to the furlough privileges and other inducements there adopted to secure to the service the benefits of the reenlistment of those who have served honorably and efficiently.

In the army enlistment constitutes a ground for admission to citizenship, and the laws provide that aliens who enlist may take the oath and become citizens without the ordinary process. The sailor has still stronger claims, perhaps, to this privilege, since he is called upon to cruise to foreign lands, and may find himself again in the land of his nativity. He may desire to have, in that case, all the protection that citizenship in his adopted country can give; and his officers might be empowered to administer to him the oath of allegiance.

Secretary WHITNEY made two other noticeable suggestions to the last Congress in behalf of the enlisted men of the navy. One was for the establishment of a savings bank system, like that which exists in the army, and which, keeping the spare funds of the soldier safely and allowing him interest on deposits, has proved a great incentive to frugality. The other suggestion was that the Government should give the recruit his clothing outfit. This was thought by many to be an excess of liberality; but no doubt, to discourage the sailor to begin with a debt of three months' pay for clothing entered against him.

The proposal of Commodore SCHLEY for the promotion of two enlisted apprentices each year to the grade of ensign, thus putting them in the line of promotion among commissioned officers, is the one which will be most questioned at the present time, since a large proportion of the Naval Academy graduates, educated at much expense by the Government, find no vacancies among the commissioned officers and are discharged. Still, this project is founded on army analogy, in the annual promotion of deserving non-commissioned officers to Second Lieutenants.

The George Vote.

HENRY GEORGE received last year 68,110 votes for Mayor of New York, and in other words about 70,000 for Secretary of State. In other words, he got this year in the whole State only about as many votes as he obtained last year in this city alone.

As compared with last year his vote on Tuesday fell off heavily in every one of the Assembly districts of the city. These districts were his strongholds, and let us see how his vote stood there in the two years inside that for HEWITT in 1886 and for COOK in 1887:

District.	1886.	1887.
1st.	1,100	1,100
2d.	1,100	1,100
3d.	1,100	1,100
4th.	1,100	1,100
5th.	1,100	1,100
6th.	1,100	1,100
7th.	1,100	1,100
8th.	1,100	1,100
9th.	1,100	1,100
10th.	1,100	1,100
11th.	1,100	1,100
12th.	1,100	1,100
13th.	1,100	1,100
14th.	1,100	1,100
15th.	1,100	1,100
16th.	1,100	1,100
17th.	1,100	1,100
18th.	1,100	1,100
19th.	1,100	1,100
20th.	1,100	1,100
21st.	1,100	1,100
22nd.	1,100	1,100
23rd.	1,100	1,100
24th.	1,100	1,100
25th.	1,100	1,100
26th.	1,100	1,100
27th.	1,100	1,100
28th.	1,100	1,100
29th.	1,100	1,100
30th.	1,100	1,100
31st.	1,100	1,100
32nd.	1,100	1,100
33rd.	1,100	1,100
34th.	1,100	1,100
35th.	1,100	1,100
36th.	1,100	1,100
37th.	1,100	1,100
38th.	1,100	1,100
39th.	1,100	1,100
40th.	1,100	1,100
41st.	1,100	1,100
42nd.	1,100	1,100
43rd.	1,100	1,100
44th.	1,100	1,100
45th.	1,100	1,100
46th.	1,100	1,100
47th.	1,100	1,100
48th.	1,100	1,100
49th.	1,100	1,100
50th.	1,100	1,100
51st.	1,100	1,100
52nd.	1,100	1,100
53rd.	1,100	1,100
54th.	1,100	1,100
55th.	1,100	1,100
56th.	1,100	1,100
57th.	1,100	1,100
58th.	1,100	1,100
59th.	1,100	1,100
60th.	1,100	1,100
61st.	1,100	1,100
62nd.	1,100	1,100
63rd.	1,100	1,100
64th.	1,100	1,100
65th.	1,100	1,100
66th.	1,100	1,100
67th.	1,100	1,100
68th.	1,100	1,100
69th.	1,100	1,100
70th.	1,100	1,100
71st.	1,100	1,100
72nd.	1,100	1,100
73rd.	1,100	1,100
74th.	1,100	1,100
75th.	1,100	1,100
76th.	1,100	1,100
77th.	1,100	1,100
78th.	1,100	1,100
79th.	1,100	1,100
80th.	1,100	1,100
81st.	1,100	1,100
82nd.	1,100	1,100
83rd.	1,100	1,100
84th.	1,100	1,100
85th.	1,100	1,100
86th.	1,100	1,100
87th.	1,100	1,100
88th.	1,100	1,100
89th.	1,100	1,100
90th.	1,100	1,100
91st.	1,100	1,100
92nd.	1,100	1,100
93rd.	1,100	1,100
94th.	1,100	1,100
95th.	1,100	1,100
96th.	1,100	1,100
97th.	1,100	1,100
98th.	1,100	1,100
99th.	1,100	1,100
100th.	1,100	1,100

We have taken the figures of the *Tribune*, which are subject to correction, but are not more than slightly out of the way. From them it will be seen that while HEWITT's vote for Mayor of New York in 1886 was only 5,744, Cook's majority over GEORGE was 37,343.

The GEORGE party, moreover, were unable to elect a single man on their State or city and county tickets. Neither in the city nor in the State did they succeed in electing a single member of the Legislature.

Yet, so far as organization went, the GEORGE party were better off in 1887 than in 1886, and this year he and Dr. MCGILL conducted a canvass throughout the State, as they did not last year, and their canvass in this city was very active. A few days before the election he prophesied in speeches and in interviews that Post would be elected and that his own vote in the State would be great. If not great enough to elect him.

We do not call attention to these facts and figures with any view of adding to the mortification of the followers of Mr. GEORGE over their most signal defeat. The vast majority of them supported him from motives of conviction which command our respect. Our purpose is merely to ask them very seriously what they think to-day of HENRY GEORGE as a leader, a man who, within a single year, has got his party in such a plight. What confidence can they have in a man who has so greatly deceived them as to his own strength? What faith can they have in the adoption of his land theory, when it has been so overwhelmingly repudiated by many more than nine-tenths of the voters of the State and nearly four-fifths of the voters of the city?

Mr. GEORGE had away 70,000 men from their true and reasonable party allegiance, fed them with promises impossible of fulfillment, and consumed their hard-earned money in a fruitless and hopeless campaign. The lesson has been bitter, but it may be profitable, if they apply it to wise uses.

The Fate of the Anarchists.

The sober public opinion of the country will approve Governor OGDEN's action in regard to the condemned Chicago Anarchists. LING, the most brutal and the guiltiest, unless the charitable theory that he was crazy be accepted, has contrived to elude human justice. Of his associates, FELDMAN and SCHWARTZ, the former has been committed into imprisonment for life. The latter has been released and is now at large.

We do not forget that many good citizens, and notably some organizations of workingmen, have earnestly sought that the lives

of the convicted Anarchists might be spared.

These citizens have not fully appreciated the facts. They have not comprehended how dangerous it would be to regard crimes committed by the Anarchists as entitled to more mercy than crimes committed by other people. And they have forgotten, in pity for these murderers and their families and friends, with what horrible, wanton cruelty the Chicago policemen were attacked. Pity is a noble sentiment. It is curious that the victims of murder should get so much less of it than the murderers.

Without exultation, with earnest and befitting solemnity, the people of the United States wait to hear that the sentence of the law has been executed in Chicago to-day. The execution of criminals is the most awful responsibility which the State assumes. But having assumed it, there must be no faltering in the duty. The Anarchists must learn that, free as the United States is, it can and will punish the scoundrels who make use of its hospitality to plot and attempt the destruction of its cities and the death of the officers of its laws.

Governor OGDEN has had a most difficult duty, and we have no doubt that he has discharged it in accordance with his conscience and with a full intelligence of his responsibility.

Our esteemed contemporary, the *Albany Journal*, printed in the most conspicuous place on the editorial page, in its issue of Wednesday, two striking leading-articles—the "Thanks-giving" and the "Anarchists." Both these gentlemen had even more cause for thankfulness on Wednesday than when they wrote their Thanksgiving pieces. Our friend, the *Albany Journal*, and the rest of the Republicans probably feel as though a Fast Day proclamation would be more consonant with their present mood.

The defeat of Col. FREDERICK DENT GRANT carries an impressive warning to the Hon. ROBERT TODD LINCOLN.

England has sent a peace delegation to America, and America a war delegation in the mighty form of JOHN L. SULLIVAN to England. The warrior has caused a good deal more enthusiasm in London than the men of peace have caused in the United States.

Brother JOSEPH MANLEY, Mr. BEANE's political bosom friend and sometime Postmaster of Augusta, "is particularly gratified" with the result of the Massachusetts election. It is pleasant to know that JOSEPH found anything to be gratified with in the Central American republics, and it is hoped and believed that he may prove to be productive of a large increase in the number of our emigrants.

The wretch LING has cheated the gallows, but there was a certain poetic justice in his being put to death by the gallows. So our institutions are once more safe.

It is true that the dashing GEORGE owes some of his great political success to the canvases he kisses babies and pretty Georgia girls. We have never believed that he would kiss an Ohio man.

The next great contest will be the college football games. The young Christian athletes who take part in these will do well to pray for a good team.

THE NEXT BOODLE TRIAL.

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Those who think that the boodlers are going to have a hard time under District Attorney FELLOWS, he said, "will find out that there is cause for anything but rejoicing over the Colonel's election."

Mr. Martine announced that hereafter, until Jan. 1, Col. FELLOWS will be consulted about every important case that goes upon the court calendar, and that the case of the *Boodlers* is as yet settled about which of the boodlers will be placed on the calendar next, but District Attorney Martine intimates that nobody need fret about any possible "let up" on the culprits.

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A CARD FROM THURMAN.

He thinks Secession Sentiments Cannot be Tolerated in Churches in Kentucky.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 10.—Judge Thurman this evening furnished the following: "I have seen in the despatches of yesterday evening a card of Gen. Henry H. Jackson in relation to some remarks of mine in my brief and off-hand address to the Thurman Club last Saturday night. I am glad to learn by the general's card that he respects to which I allude, and that he has taken the pains to read the full text of my remarks. It is curious that the victims of murder should get so much less of it than the murderers.

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